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PORTSMOUTH, N. H., MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1909

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with The Herald, July 1, 1902.

PRICE 2 CENTS

BETTER TRAIN SERVICE NEEDED

For The People Who Wish To Come From Boston To Portsmouth

If the Boston and Maine railroad wants to please its thousands of patrons in this city it will restore the 10 a. m. Boston express and make either the 4.45 or 6 p. m. trains express to Newburyport and the run to Portsmouth in an hour and fifteen minutes.

Portsmouth must provide quicker service for the thousands of visitors and business men in the winter time.

With the arrival of three battleships at the yard in March there will be the officers and their families visiting to and from Boston and points beyond. The train service as to numbers cannot be complained of but the tiresome stops and general slowness of the so-called express trains is where the kick comes.

Superintendent Perkins will make a hit with the public by giving Portsmouth a good fast afternoon express.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS

Is Asked By Roosevelt For Aid To The Earthquaked Italians

Washington, Jan. 4—President Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress this morning, asking for authority to spend United States money for the aid of the sufferers in the Italian earthquake region.

He requests \$500,000. The navy department already had two supply ships, one at Suez and the other on the Atlantic ocean, having sailed from New York, which will receive orders by cable at Suez and Gibraltar. Tentative orders were given them before the action by Congress.

Arrangements had been made by the rules committees of both houses of Congress to expedite the relief bill recommended in the President's message and it is expected to be enacted into law before the supply ship Cutty Sark can finish coaling at Suez.

A part of the battleship fleet now at Suez and Port Said will be sent to the earthquake region as soon as the ships can be coalled, and as many surgeons and men as are available for rescue work.

CHRISTIAN SHORE SOCIAL CLUB

At the annual meeting of the Christian Shore Social Club Friday evening these officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Elwyn S. Merrow, president.
Joseph R. Curtis, vice president.
John W. Leavitt, secretary-treasurer.
William E. Winn, janitor.

Accidents will happen, but the best-regulated families keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for such emergencies. It subdues the pain and heals the hurts.

KITTERY LETTER

The Death Of Mrs. Henrietta Macy

New Hampshire Couple Is Married

New Movement In The Free Baptist Sunday School

Local Woman Kept Boarding House In Buenos Ayres

Kittery, Me., Jan. 4.—After a number of years of poor health, about a year ago Mrs. Henrietta Macy had the misfortune to break her left wrist. Since that time she has been slowly failing and recently has been in a critical condition. Sunday noon she fell quietly into her last sleep. Although since coming to Kittery with her son, Rev. E. H. Macy, she has lived a very quiet life, yet she has made a number of friends who will hold her in pleasant remembrance because of her pleasant, cheerful way. Her patience was a marked characteristic of recent days. She leaves two daughters, two sons, two sisters and seven grandchildren. A simple service in keeping with her quiet life will be held on Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock at the parsonage of the Second Christian church and all the friends of the family are welcome to attend. The interment will be in the family lot at Nantucket, Mass., the journey being made on Wednesday. Mrs. Macy was the widow of Captain Thomas H. Macy and was aged sixty-eight years, six months and sixteen days.

The wedding of Mrs. Nancy W. Clements of Laconia, N. H., to Albert Glidden of New Durham, N. H., took place at the parsonage of the Second Christian church on Saturday. After the ceremony the couple left on their honeymoon.

Constitution Lodge, Knights of Pythias, will meet on Tuesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Mrs. Parsons of York is now ill at the home of her son, John Parsons of Kittery.

Mr. James Plaisted was a visitor in Kittery on Sunday.

George Smart and family spent Sunday with his parents in Portsmouth.

The weekly prayer meetings will be held on Tuesday evening in both of the churches.

Miss Millie Damon has been visiting for a week past at Miss Maud McLellan's of North Kittery.

Miss Edith Bicknell is entertaining a trained nurse from the Maine General Hospital at Portland.

Naval Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, will meet in Odd Fellows' General Hospital at Portland.

William Hackney has recovered from an attack of pneumonia.

Mr. Gardner Hodgdon is visiting

DOG GUARDS HIS MASTER'S REMAINS

Frank Ozarek's Dog Shot In Order To Reach Body

of the shots was effective and he finally gave up the fight and ran down the track before he could be killed to end his sufferings.

Later the police looked him up but the woman at the house where he was found refused to have him killed. Even to the last the animal held the fort. With blood streaming from his wound he stood on the form of his dead master crying mournfully and lapping his face at the same time.

Examination Made

The dead man proved to be Frank Brown, otherwise known as Frank Ozarek, a Polander.

He was lying on his back in the ditch. An empty gun and two dead rabbits were on the bank twenty feet away and his cap on the other side of the body.

Medical Referee A. J. Lance made an examination of the body which contained no scars on the face. At first it was thought he might have died from heart failure or accidentally shot himself. On reaching under the clothing the referee found his ribs broken and there was also a cut on the head.

He was placed on the stretcher and carried to the depot where other workmen at the railroad wharf identified him as Brown, who was employed at the North End coal docks.

Was Gunning on Sunday

Brown, with his brother, was gunning on Sunday on the Ocean road and left for home during the evening via the railroad while his brother came in over the road expecting to meet him in this city.

The Cut on Head to be Investigated

The cut on the man's head is somewhat of a puzzle to the authorities at present and before a decision is rendered as to his death the case will be more fully investigated, as Brown is alleged to have been mixed up in a row of some kind on Ocean road on Sunday. The case, which was brought to the attention of the police, was dismissed by the court today.

Wife in Chelsea

Brown has a wife and four children and lived on Russell Alley. Lately his wife has been located in Chelsea and some relative of the family has cared for the children.

EVENTS OF ELIOT

Eliots Representative To The Maine Legislature

The Congregational Church Has A Special Musical Service

Eliot, Me., Jan. 4.—Representative C. Edward Bartlett from the Eliot and Kittery district started for Augusta this morning. Mr. Bartlett's father, the late Sylvester Bartlett, was the representative from his district fourteen years ago when there was the last previous attempt to move the York county seat from Alfred, and now the son will take part in the settlement of the same question at its newest revival.

Sunday was communion Sabbath at the Eliot churches.

Burgess Abbott and family are today moving into Deacon Abraham Hill's house on the State road where they lived several years ago. They have since resided at Bridgewater, Mass. Deacon Hill has lived alone much of the time since the death of his wife.

There was special music at the Congregational church on Sunday evening by a chorus choir under the direction of Dr. H. I. Durgin, assisted by Edward C. Carey, cornetist, and with Miss Myrtle Ham as accompanist. A mezzo soprano solo was given by Mrs. Frank Kennard and an anthem by a quartet, Dr. and Mrs. H. I. Durgin and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Nowell.

William E. Cole is not so well.

The two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest O. Searle is suffering from congestion of the lungs.

EVA M. NICHOLS

Eva M., the six-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Nichols, died on Sunday afternoon at her parents' home on Court street.

"Tom" says—

He wouldn't be
without an

ELECTRIC
CIGAR
LIGHTER

Ladies' Home Journal Patterns

Geo. B. French Co

MESSAGE ON THE SECRET SERVICE

President Replies to Congressional Resolution.

SAYS HE DID NOT HIT AT HOUSE

Language In Annual Communication Called Objectionable by Representatives Will Stand Analysis, Declares Executive—He Renews His Argument For Repeal of Law Limiting Activities of Treasury Agents—Cites Cases in Which They Have Aided In Punishment of Violators of Federal Laws.

Washington, Jan. 4.—In a special message to the house of representatives today President Roosevelt says:

To the House of Representatives:

I have received the resolution of the house of representatives of Dec. 17, 1902, running as follows:

Whereas, There was contained in the sundry civil appropriation bill which passed congress at its last session and became a law a provision in reference to the employment of the secret service in the treasury department;

Whereas, In the last annual message of the president of the United States to the two houses of congress it was stated in reference to that provision, "It is not too much to say that this amendment has been of benefit only and could be of benefit to the criminal classes."

Whereas, The plain meaning of the above words is that the majority of the congressmen were in fear of being investigated by secret service men and that congress as a whole was actuated by that motive in enacting the provision in question;

Whereas, Your committee appointed to consider these statements of the president and to report to the house cannot find in the hearings before committees nor in the records of the house or senate any justification of this impeachment of the honor and integrity of the congress; and,

Whereas, Your committee would prefer in order to make an intelligent and comprehensive report, first, to the president, as well as to the congress, to have all the information which the president may have concerning the same, therefore,

Be it resolved, That the president be requested to transmit to the house any evidence upon which he based his statement that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men; and

Also to transmit to the house any evidence concerning any member of the house of representatives of the sixteenth congress with corrupt action in his official capacity; and to inform the house whether he has instituted proceedings for the punishment of any such individual by the courts, or has reported any such alleged delinquencies to the house of representatives.

"I Cannot Understand Resolution."

I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against congress nor against any member of the present house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any matter as to which the federal government has jurisdiction, action would be taken as soon as possible, as was done in the cases of Senators Mitchell and Burton and Representatives Williamson, Herrmann and Driggs at different times since I have been president. This would simply be doing my duty in the execution and enforcement of the laws without respect to persons. But I do not regard it as within the province of the duties of the president to report to the house "alleged delinquencies" of members or the supposed "corrupt action" of a member "in his official capacity."

The membership of the house is by the constitution placed within the power of the house alone. In the prosecution of criminals and the enforcement of the laws the president must resort to the courts of the United States.

Portion of Message Quoted.

In the third and fourth clauses of the preamble it is stated that the meaning of my words is that "the majority of the congressmen are in fear of being investigated by secret service men" and that "congress as a whole was actuated by that motive in enacting the provision in question," and that this is an impeachment of the honor and integrity of the congress. These statements are not, I think, in accordance with the facts. The portion of my message referred to runs as follows:

Last year an amendment was incorporated in the measure providing for the secret service which provided that there should be no detail from the secret service and no transfer therefrom. It is not too much to say that this amendment has been of benefit only and could be of benefit only to the criminal classes. It deliberately introduced for the purpose of diminishing the effectiveness of war against crime. It could not have been better devised to this end. It forbade the practices that had been followed to a greater or less extent by the executive heads of various departments for many years. These practices were one of the securities of the evidence which enabled us to drive great fortunes out of business and secure a quarter of a million of dollars in fines from their promoters. These practices have enabled us to discover some of the most outrageous frauds in connection with the theft of government land and government timber by great corporations and by individuals. These practices have enabled us to get some of the evidence indispensable in order to secure the conviction of the wealthiest and most formidable criminals with whom the government has to deal, both those operating in violation of the anti-trust law and others. The amendment in question was of benefit to no one excepting to these criminals, and it seriously hampered the government in the detection of crime and the securing of justice. Moreover, it not only affects departments outside of the treasury, but it tends to hamper the secretary of the treasury himself in the effort to utilize the employees of his department so as to best meet the requirements of the public service. It forbids him from preventing frauds upon the customs service, from investigating irregularities in branch mints and assay offices and has seriously crippled him. It prevents the promotion of employees in the secret service, and this latter discourages good effort. In its present form the restriction operates only to the advantage of the criminal, of the wrongdoer.

Replies to Request For Evidence.

Now as to the request of the congress that I give the evidence for my statement that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men.

The chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men. Very little of such investigation has been done to the past. But it is true that the work of the secret service agents was partly responsible for the indictment and conviction of a senator and a congressman for land frauds in Oregon. I do not believe that it is in the public interest to protect criminals in any branch of the public service, and exactly as we have again and again during the past seven years prosecuted and convicted such criminals who were in the executive branch of the government so in my belief we should be given ample means to prosecute them if found in the legislative branch. But if this is not considered desirable a special exemption could be made in the law prohibiting the use of the secret service force in investigating members of congress. It would be far better to do this than to prevent or at least to hamper effective action against criminals by the executive branch of the government.

Asks Careful Reading of Message.

A careful reading of this message will show that I said nothing to warrant the statement that "the majority of the congressmen were in fear of being investigated by the secret service men" or "that congress as a whole was actuated by that motive." I did not make any such statement in this message. Moreover, I have never made any such statement about congress as a whole nor with a few inevitable exceptions, about the members of congress in any message or article or speech. On the contrary, I have always not only deprecated, but vigorously resented, the practice of indiscriminate attack upon congress and indiscriminate condemnation of all congressmen, wise and unwise, fit and unfit, good and bad alike. No one realizes more than I the importance of co-operation between the executive and congress, and no one holds the authority and dignity of the congress of the United States in higher respect than I do. I have not the slightest sympathy with the practice of judging men for good or ill not on their several merits, but in a mass, as members of one particular body or one caste. To put together all men holding or who have held a particular office, whether it be the office of president or judge or senator or member of the house of representatives, and to class them all, without regard to their individual differences, as good or bad seems to me utterly indefensible, and it is equally indefensible whether the good are confounded with the bad in a heated and unwarranted championing of all or in a heated and unwarranted assault upon all. I would never attack nor defend all executive officers in a mass, whether presidents, governors, cabinet officers or officials of lower rank, nor would I attack or defend all legislative officers in a mass. The safety of free government rests very largely in the ability of the plain, everyday citizen to discriminate between those public servants who serve him well and those public servants who serve him ill. He cannot thus discriminate if he is persuaded to pass judgment upon a man not with reference to whether he is a fit or unfit public servant, but with reference to whether he is an executive or legislative officer, whether he belongs to one branch or the other of the government.

Says Message Is Misunderstood.

This allegation in the resolution, therefore, must certainly be due to an entire failure to understand my message.

The resolution continues, "That the president be requested to transmit to the house any evidence upon which he based his statement that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men." This statement, which was an attack upon no one, still less upon the congress, is sustained by the facts.

If you will turn to the Congressional Record for May 1 last pages 5553 to 5560, inclusive, you will find the debate on this subject. Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, Mr. Smith of Iowa, Mr. Sherley of Kentucky and Mr. Fitzgerald of New York appear to this debate as the special champions of the provision referred to. Messrs. Parsons, Bennett and Driscoll were the leaders of those who opposed the adoption of the amendment and upheld the right of the government to use the most efficient means possible in order to detect criminals and to prevent and punish crime. The amendment was carried in the committee of the whole, where no votes of the individual members are recorded, so I am unable to determine by mentioning the members who voted for and the members who voted against the provision, but its passage, the journal records, was greeted with applause. I am well aware, however, that in any case of this kind many members who have no particular knowledge of the point at issue are content simply to follow the lead of the committee which had considered the matter, and I have no doubt that many members of the house simply followed the lead of Messrs. Tawney and Smith without having had the opportunity to know very much as to the rights and wrongs of the question.

I would not ordinarily attempt in this way to discriminate between members of the house, but as objection has been taken to my language, in which I sim-

ply spoke of the action of the house as a whole, and as apparently there is a desire that I should thus discriminate I will state that I think the responsibility rested on the committee on appropriations under the lead of the members whom I have mentioned.

Replies to Request For Evidence.

Now as to the request of the congress that I give the evidence for my statement that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the merit of the service in the least. The other line of argument went to the merits of the service, whether lawfully or unlawfully employed, and here the chief if not the only argument used was that the service should be cut down and restricted because its members had "shadowed" or investigated members of congress and other officers of the government. If we examine the debate in detail it appears that most of what was urged in favor of the amendment took the form of the simple statement that the committee held that there had been a "violation of law" by the use of the secret service for other purposes than suppressing counterfeiting (and one or two other matters which can be disregarded) and that such language was now to be used as would effectively prevent all such "violation of law" hereafter. Mr. Tawney, for instance, says, "It was for the purpose of stopping the use of this service in every possible way by the departments of the government that this provision was inserted," and Mr. Smith says, "Now, that was the only way in which any limitation could be put upon the activities of the secret service." Mr. Fitzgerald followed in the same vein, and by far the largest part of the argument against the employment of the secret service was confined to the statement that it was in "violation of law." Of course such a statement is not in any way an argument in favor of the justice of the provision. It is not an argument for the provision at all. It is simply a statement of what the gentlemen maturing it conceived to have been the law. There was both by implication and direct statement the assertion that it was the law and ought to be the law, that the secret service should only be used to suppress counterfeiting and that the law should be made rigid that over in this respect.

No Restrictions on Service.

Incidentally I may say that in my judgment there is ample legal authority for the statement that this appropriation law to which reference was made imposes no restrictions whatever upon the use of the secret service men, but relates solely to the expenditure of the money appropriated. Mr. Tawney in the debate stated that he had in his possession "a letter from the secretary of the treasury received a few days ago" in which the secretary of the treasury himself admits that the provisions under which the appropriation has been made have been violated year after year for a number of years in his own department. I append herewith Appendix A is a letter from Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou to the chairman of the committee on appropriations of the house of representatives, dated April 29, 1902, protesting against the proposed law abridging the right of the secretary of the treasury to detail secret service men to work in other divisions of his department. Such abridgment, he declared, would be distinctly to the advantage of violators of criminal statutes of the United States." It makes no such admission as that which Mr. Tawney alleges. It contains, on the contrary, as you will see by reading it, an emphatic protest against any such abridgment of the rights delegated to the secretary of the treasury by existing law" and concludes by asserting that he "is quite within his rights in thus employing the service of these agents" and that the proposed modification which Mr. Tawney succeeded in carrying through would be "distinctly to the advantage of violators of criminal statutes of the United States."

In view of Mr. Busby's position I have accepted the above quoted statements as fairly expressing the real meaning and intent of the attacks made in general terms on the use of the secret service for the punishment of criminals. Furthermore, in the performance of my duty to endeavor to find the feelings of congressmen on public questions of note I have frequently discussed this particular matter with members of congress, and on such occasions the reasons alleged are made that the proposed change will be for the benefit of the criminals, a statement which I simply reiterated in public form in my message to the congress this year and which is also contained in effect in the report of the secretary of the treasury to the congress referred to as follows:

A careful reading of the Congressional Record will also show that practically the only arguments advanced in favor of the limitation proposed by Mr. Tawney's committee beyond what may be supposed to be contained by implication in certain sentences as to "abuses" which were not specified were those contained in the repeated statements of Mr. Sherley. Mr. Sherley stated that there had been "pronounced abuses growing out of the use of the secret service for purposes other than those intended," putting his statement in the form of a question, and in the same form further stated that the "private conduct" of "members of congress, senators" and others ought not to be investigated by the secret service and that they should not investigate "member of congress" who had been accused of "conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a member of congress." In addition to

these assertions, couched as questions, he made one positive declaration that "this secret service at one time was used for the purpose of looking into the personal conduct of a member of congress." This argument of Mr. Sherley, the only real argument as to the merits of the question made on behalf of the committee on appropriations, will be found in column 1 and 2 of page 5553 and column 1 of page 5557 of the Congressional Record. In column 1 of page 5553 Mr. Sherley refers to the propriety of permitting the secret service men to investigate men in the departments, officers of the army and navy and senators and congressmen. In column 2 he refers to officers of the navy and members of congress. In column 1, page 5557 he refers only to members of congress.

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Newspaper Article Reproduced.

What appears to be the record is filled out and explained by an article which appeared in the Chicago Inter Ocean of Jan. 3, 1904, under a Washington headline and which marked the beginning of this agitation against the secret service. It was a special article of about 3,000 words, written, as I was informed and now understand, by Mr. L. W. Busby, at that time private secretary to the speaker of the house. I enclose a copy of certain extracts from the article, marked Appendix B. [Appendix B consists of an article from the Chicago Inter Ocean of Jan. 3, 1904. In this John E. Wilke, chief of the secret service of the treasury department, is described as ambitious of becoming "the Fouche of the United States" in imitation of Fouche, chief of the secret police of Napoleon I. The article declares that the secret service bureau exists without warrant of congressional action and that congress has always been antagonistic to the bureau.] It contained an utterly abominable attack on the secret service division of the treasury department and its chief. The opening paragraph includes, for instance, statements like the following:

[Here the president gives instances to which the secret service men have been instrumental in securing convictions of offenses against federal laws, citing especially the land fraud cases.]

In connection with the Nebraska prosecution the government has by decree secured the return to the government of over a million acres of grazing land, in Colorado of more than 2,000 acres of mineral land, and suits are now pending involving 150,000 acres more.

Department's Agents Dishonest.

All these investigations in the land cases were undertaken in consequence of Mr. Hitchcock, the then secretary of the interior, becoming convinced that there were extensive frauds committed in his department, and the ramifications of the frauds were so far-reaching that he was afraid to trust his own officials to deal in thoroughgoing fashion with them. One of the secret service men accordingly resigned and was appointed in the interior department to carry on this work. The first thing he discovered was that the special agents' division or corps of detectives of the land office of the interior was shadowing congressmen, shadowing members of congress, shadowing congressmen with a view to involving them in scandals that would enable the bureau to discredit them as the petes of silence. [The secret service men have shown an inclination again to shadow members of congress, knowing them to be lawmakers, and this is no joke. Several of the departments have asked congress for secret funds for investigation, and the treasury department wants the limitation removed from the appropriation for suppressing counterfeiting. This shows a tendency toward Foucheism and a secret watch on other officials than themselves.]

Congress does not intend to have a Fouche or any other kind of minister of police to be used by the executive departments against the legislative branch of the government and that has been so used, and it is suspected that it has been so used recently.]

Then, after saying that congress will insist that the men shall only be used to stop counterfeiting, the article goes on:

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At the present law, for which Messrs. Tawney, Smith and the other gentlemen I have above mentioned are responsible, had then been in effect this action would have been impossible and most of the criminals would unquestionably have escaped. No more striking instance can be imagined of the desirability of having a central corps of skilled investigating agents who can at any time be assigned, if necessary in large numbers, to investigate some violation of the federal statutes, in no matter what branch of the public service. In this particular case most of the men investigated were in the executive branch of the government. But in Oregon, where an enormous acreage of fraudulently alienated public land was recovered for the government, a United States senator, Mr. Mitchell, and a member of the lower house, Mr. Williamson, were convicted on evidence obtained from the secret service, and another member of congress was indicted.

At the time of this publication the work of the secret service which was thus assailed included especially the investigation of great land frauds in the west and the securing of evidence to help the department of justice in the beef trust investigations at Chicago, which resulted in successful prosecutions.

In view of Mr. Busby's position I have accepted the above quoted statements as fairly expressing the real meaning and intent of the attacks made in general terms on the use of the secret service for the punishment of criminals. Furthermore, in the performance of my duty to endeavor to find the feelings of congressmen on public questions of note I have frequently discussed this particular matter with members of congress, and on such occasions the reasons alleged are made that the proposed change will be for the benefit of the criminals, a statement which I simply reiterated in public form in my message to the congress this year and which is also contained in effect in the report of the secretary of the treasury to the congress referred to as follows:

A careful reading of the Congressional Record will also show that practically the only arguments advanced in favor of the limitation proposed by Mr. Tawney's committee beyond what may be supposed to be contained by implication in certain sentences as to "abuses" which were not specified were those contained in the repeated statements of Mr. Sherley. Mr. Sherley stated that there had been "pronounced abuses growing out of the use of the secret service for purposes other than those intended," putting his statement in the form of a question, and in the same form further stated that the "private conduct" of "members of congress, senators" and others ought not to be investigated by the secret service and that they should not investigate "member of congress" who had been accused of "conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a member of congress." In addition to

Real issue Named.

But all of this is of insignificant importance compared with the main, the real issue. This issue is simply, Does congress desire that the government shall have at its disposal the most efficient instrument for the detection of criminals and the prevention and punishment of crime, or does it not?

The action of the house last May was emphatically an action against the secret service, both by those who did and by those who did not share this hostility, were almost invariably the same as those set forth in Mr. Busby's article. I may add, by the way, that these allegations as to the secret service are wholly without foundation in fact.

Private Conduct of Members.

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the secret service was used to assist in the investigation of crimes under the peonage laws, and owing partly thereto numerous convictions were secured and the objectionable practice was practically stamped out, at least in many districts. The most extensive smuggling of silk and opium in the history of the treasury department was investigated by agents of the secret service in New York and Seattle and a successful prosecution of the offenders undertaken. Assistance of the secret service was given to the department of justice in the beef trust investigation at Chicago; prosecutions were followed up and fines inflicted. The cotton leak scandal in the agricultural department was investigated and the responsible parties located. What was done in connection with lottery investigations is disclosed in a letter just sent to me by the United States attorney for Delaware, running as follows:

For a long time I contented myself with endeavoring to persuade the house not to permit the wrong, speaking informally on the subject with those members who, I believed, knew anything of the

FLEET AT SUEZ AHEAD OF TIME

Battleships Have Clear Run
Through Canal

NO STOPS TO BE MADE

Vessels Look as Smart and Trim After Long Trip as If Turning Out For Naval Review—Tolls For Passage Through Big Ditch About \$150,000—Two Ships Are Rushed to Messina

Suez, Jan. 4.—The United States Atlantic battleship fleet finished, two days ahead of its schedule time, the next to the longest run of its world's girdling cruise, by arriving here Sunday from Colombo. The distance is 140 knots.

The fleet sailed from Colombo Dec. 20. The loss of a seaman from the battleship Illinois, who fell overboard and was drowned, was the only accident to mar the voyage from Colombo.

The array of battleships was an impressive sight. The weather was splendid and the bay was crowded with launches and sailing craft, the occupants of which enthusiastically welcomed the ships which, despite their long trip, looked as smart and trim as though they had turned out for a naval review. All the vessels were in first rate fighting condition.

When the fleet had come to anchor the Egyptian and canal authorities went aboard the flagship and welcomed Rear Admiral Sperry, who expressed himself as well satisfied with the results of the cruise from Colombo.

Universal regret is expressed by the people here that the visit of the battleships will be brief. It had been expected that a representative officer would visit Cairo and be presented to the khedive on the anniversary of his accession to the throne, Jan. 8. A contingent of officers and men left by special train for Cairo Sunday afternoon.

The converted cruiser Yankton entered the canal Sunday afternoon and the supply ship Culgoa passed in last night. The former has a number of doctors aboard and the latter a large supply of provisions and stores. Both are going to Messina at full speed.

The canal authorities have made special arrangements for all the battleships to have a clear run through the canal and they therefore will not stop at any of the numerous stations where ships usually tie up to permit the passage of vessels which ordinarily have the right of way.

The battleships are moored in three lines. The Connecticut, the Vermont, the Kansas and the Minnesota entered the canal at 6 o'clock this morning and are due at Port Said at 10 o'clock tonight. The second group, consisting of the Louisiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri and the Virginia, will enter tomorrow, and the third line, composed of the Wisconsin, Kearney, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Georgia and the Nebraska, will start Wednesday. At Port Said coal will be taken on board the battleships by their crews.

The passage of the canal is regarded as a safe one, even for 16,000 ton vessels, such as the Connecticut class, which will be the heaviest fighting ships that ever have gone through.

None of the British Dreadnaught types have made this voyage.

Leave to go through the Suez canal will cost the United States government, with quarantine and other dues, not far from \$150,000. The regular tolls are \$1.47 per ton. British shipping companies which use the canal are continuously complaining against this rate, which they aver is unreasonable and an excessive tax on commerce.

MEYER BACKED BY LODGE

Taft Urged to Retain Massachusetts Man in His Cabinet

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 4.—Senator Lodge left here last evening for Washington. In discussing his visit Mr. Taft says that besides giving him a general idea of the probable makeup of the senate committee after March 4, Lodge had strongly urged the retention of the Taft cabinet of Postmaster General Meyer.

While no particular portfolio for Meyer was mentioned, it was understood that if he was retained it would be either as secretary of the navy or secretary of the treasury, with the navy department the most likely.

Many Rioters Shot Down

Calcutta, Jan. 4.—The prohibition by the police, in deference to Hindu feelings, of Mohammedan sacrifices of cows, led to serious riots just outside Calcutta. Troops were summoned to quell the trouble and were compelled to fire upon the rioters, several of whom were killed and sixty seriously injured.

Scheme Meets Approval

Washington, Jan. 4.—Spontaneous and general approval has been given to the movement initiated by President Roosevelt recently in calling a conference to meet in Washington on Jan. 26 and 28 to discuss the problem of caring for the dependent children of the country.

GATHERED TO RAISE FUNDS

But Meeting of Lynn Italians Breaks Up in a Riot

Lynn, Mass., Jan. 4.—A mass meeting of Italian citizens called for Sunday evening to raise funds for the Italian earthquake sufferers was attended by about 400 foreign speaking people, including many of Anarchistic and Socialistic tendencies. Before the time came to solicit subscriptions a local Socialist addressed the chair. So far as the needs of the Italian earthquake sufferers were concerned and the need of raising money he was in accord with the leaders of the meeting.

The arraignment of the Italian government met with vociferous applause and yelling from the supporters of the speaker, but the remainder of the audience took exceptions and attempted to quiet the minority.

During the hubbub someone grabbed the speaker and pulled him from the platform, which acted as a signal for a general混up. The two factions, with yells and shouts, came together in an attempt to rush each other from the building just as the police came upon the scene.

The police lost no time in clearing the hall and the matter of raising of contributions went over until some future date.

DORANDO AGAIN GIVES OUT

Longboat Finishes Last Six Miles of Marathon in a Walk

Buffalo, Jan. 4.—Tom Longboat, the Canadian Indian, for the second time took the measure of Dorando Pietri, the Italian, who almost won the great Marathon at the London Olympic games.

Dorando, as in his race with Longboat in New York, failed to go the distance.

The end came with startling suddenness in the sixth lap of the nineteen mile. Dorando had just made one of his spectacular sprints and 10,000 people were on their feet cheering lustily when the Italian faltered. Dorando was able to walk, but appeared to be very weak as he was led to his dressing room.

After Dorando stopped Longboat slowed down and covered the remaining six miles at a walk.

CORBETT MAY GO AFTER THE TITLE

Wants to Wrest Heavyweight Championship From Johnson

Denver, Jan. 4.—Apparently James J. Corbett is sincere in his announcement that he will re-enter the prize ring and endeavor to have a white man regain the world's heavyweight pugilistic championship, won by Jack Johnson, who recently defeated Tommy Burns for the title.

Given six months in which to train properly, Corbett says he feels supremely confident he can defeat Johnson. So it is more than probable that, should the Australian fight promoters take Corbett's talk seriously and offer a purse for a championship fight, Corbett would again be seen in the ring.

Corbett is now 42 years old, but he appears to be in perfect physical condition.

TO PATROL THE COAST

Gunboat Dubuque Is Ordered From Cuba to Nicaragua

Washington, Jan. 4.—Reports of expeditionary movements in Central America have led to a close watch of the situation by the American government, and, acting under orders of the navy department at the request of Secretary Root, the gunboat Dubuque sailed Sunday from Havana for Bluefields.

Both Assistant Secretary of State Bacon and Secretary of the Navy Newberry say that the ordering of the Dubuque to Bluefield is for the purpose of patrolling the coast. The commander of the Dubuque will look into conditions there.

KING UNDER \$35,000 BAIL

Attorneys Have Thirty Days to File Exceptions to Conviction

Boston, Jan. 4.—Cardenio F. King, the financial agent who was convicted of larceny of \$22,000 from twenty-seven customers, was released from custody, having secured bail in the amount of \$35,000, the subscribers to the bonds being parties in Boston and Lynn.

Before his conviction King had been out on \$26,000 bonds, which amount was raised \$10,000 upon his conviction. King's attorneys have been granted thirty days to file exceptions.

Clergyman's Home Robbed

North Attleboro, Mass., Jan. 4.—While Rev. Albert Crabbtree, pastor of the Attleboro Episcopal church, was assisting Bishop Lawrence in confirmation exercises at Mansfield, burglar ransacked his home and secured about \$500 in money, jewelry and silverware.

French Government Endorsed

Paris, Dec. 4.—The elections of senators whose terms will expire nine years hence were held Sunday throughout France and the colonies. They resulted in an endorsement of the government policy, the majority gaining fifteen seats.

STROMBOLI ISLAND IS SHAKEN

Old Volcano Begins an Eruption

KING AND QUEEN HOME

Quick Justice Is Meted Out to Thieves In Messina

PEOPLE MORE CALM IN REGGIO

Great Advance In the Preparations For Relief Work

Rome, Jan. 4.—A violent earth shock lasting three seconds and during which the Stromboli volcano began eruption, occurred on Stromboli Island Sunday. The phenomenon was accompanied by prolonged dull rumblings.

The houses on the island were badly damaged and the populace fled to the streets in panic, but no one was hurt. The weather is intensely cold on Stromboli Island.

The island of Stromboli is the northeasternmost of the Lipari group, which lie about thirty miles off the north coast of Sicily. It is almost circular in form and on it is the volcano of Stromboli, which rises about 3000 feet above the sea and has been almost perpetually active for the better part of 2000 years. The population of the island is about 2000.

The crater of the volcano faces the northwest and is about one-third down the side of the mountain. It is about 170 yards in diameter. The principal town of the island, with a battery, stands on the eastern side and is divided into two parts, San Vincenzo and San Bartolomeo. The houses are low, with flat roofs, though some of them are two stories high.

Despite the stupendous volcano on the island, the soil there is extremely fertile, and some of the finest wines in the Mediterranean are made there, and a moderate quantity of wheat, barley, cotton and figs are grown.

King and Queen Return

The king and queen arrived in this city last night, coming by motor car from Naples. Their early arrival was unexpected. The queen looked tired and depressed, but the king was energetic as usual.

They went quietly to the palace, wishing to avoid any kind of manifestation. As soon as the news of their arrival spread, however, the people could not refrain from gathering and manifesting their admiration for the noble deeds of the sovereigns for their work among the afflicted.

Thieves Among Ruins

Both at Messina and Reggio, the guards are having difficulty in protecting the survivors and the vast treasures in the ruined buildings from the bands of thieves that are swarming everywhere. It is reported that six Russian sailors have been shot by looters at Messina and that sixteen criminals have been killed at the same place.

Six hundred persons engaged in pilaging have been arrested. In an engagement at Reggio between the police and bandits, two of the police were killed.

Reports still reach here of the continuance of earth shocks, some of which are of sufficient force to do further great damage. According to these reports, new shocks yesterday at Pellegrino precipitated the entire population into the sea, including both the dead and living victims of the first earthquake.

At Reggio the people are becoming more calm, and aid to that city is now being systematically forwarded. Military zones have been established throughout Calabria.

During the first days following the disaster the saving of the wounded was the only thing thought of. As late as Friday a number of persons still living were taken from the ruins, but they died upon reaching the open air. Practically only the surface of the fallen towns has been gone over.

It has been ascertained that the chain of forts extending round the city are intact. The powder factory and cartridge factory, together with several million cartridges, were destroyed.

The pope has in both devastated districts a sufficient number of clergy to carry out his desires. He has, however, sent three prelates from Rome to the south to carry out special instructions, one of these being Mgr. Longano, rector of the Propaganda college.

Advance In Relief Work

Great advance has been made in the preparations for the relief work here concerning bringing sufferers from the devastated districts. The hospital which is being prepared with in the Vatican will contain 200 beds. The papal doctors will be in attendance and they will be assisted by sisters and nurses. The pope has undertaken the entire expense of the charity.

The Press club has also opened a hospital, while many ladies of the aristocracy will receive in their private houses a certain number of the wounded. Princess Borghese is the leader in the movement and she has had transformed three large rooms in her palace into an infirmary.

Funeral masses for the victims were celebrated in the churches of Rome Sunday. Official figures give the number of injured transported from the earthquake zone to the various ports up to yesterday by the Italian warships as 10,370, by the British warships 1200, by the German 900 and by the Russian 880.

A censorship has been established at the important points in the south, and the foreign correspondents are being greatly hampered in forwarding their dispatches. The censorship is seriously affecting both telegraphic and telephone communication.

A Student's Story

A young student, Teodoro Rositani, who walked eleven miles to escape from Reggio, tells a terrible tale of the first moments of the earthquake, in which he lost a sister and other relatives. Rositani thus describes his experiences:

"Together with my companions, I was in a train waiting to go to Sangiovanni, the nearest spot on the mainland, to Messina, when the carriage was literally lifted off the tracks, the station crumbling to the ground before our eyes. There was a roar like a hundred cascades falling from a height. Our terror lasted only a moment and we were soon climbing the heap of rubbish, all that was left of the station, guided by the cries of distress. We dragged forth the family of the station master, all of whom were badly injured.

"Meanwhile the shocks continued and the sea gathered itself into a wall of water, destroying everything it touched. The sun had risen before we had completed our work of rescue at the station. At our backs fire had broken out, illuminating the scene, which words fail to illustrate.

"We were roused from our work by shouts and found ourselves in the embrace of the rest of our companions, who had escaped from the seminary. We soon joined bands of monks going about giving aid wherever it was possible, and later we found ourselves before a convent in which there were many poor girls, those alive being in a state to touch the hardest heart. From that place we removed fourteen corpses of nuns and girls."

Generous Response

Boston, Jan. 4.—Many thousands of dollars were contributed for the Italian relief fund through collections taken Sunday in the churches of Greater Boston. The exact amount is not known and the estimates vary widely.

While the total amount of the fund now in the hands of the local relief committee and the Red Cross totals more than \$100,000, many believe the amount will be fully doubled when the result of the collections Sunday have become known.

J. T. Storrow, chairman of the Massachusetts relief committee, received a cablegram from the Italian Red Cross in Italy acknowledging receipt of the \$50,000 which was sent from this state last week.

BOX OF POISONED CANDY

Woman Who Heeded "Warning" of Fortune Teller the Recipient

Watertown, R. I., Jan. 4.—The sender of a box of poisoned candy received by Mrs. George M. Webb of Pawtuxet is being sought by the police. Mrs. Webb did not eat of the candy and did not allow any member of the family to touch it because, she says, she had been warned by a fortune teller recently to beware of a woman who had designs on her life and was planning to wreck her home.

The police have been unable to get any clue to the identity of the young man who handed the box of candy to Mrs. Webb at her door.

BURTON IS NOMINATED

Will Occupy Seat in Senate Long Held by Foraker

Columbus, O., Jan. 4.—Congressman Theodore E. Burton of Cleveland was given the Republican joint nomination of the Ohio general assembly for United States senator to succeed Joseph E. Foraker in March next.

There had been no opposition to Burton's nomination since last Thursday, when Charles P. Taft, Foraker and other aspirants to the honor withdrew from the contest.

Burton will be formally elected senator on Jan. 12.

Stevens' Slayer Sentenced San Francisco, Jan. 4.—In Wang Chang, the Korean who shot and killed Durham W. Stevens in this city, was sentenced to twenty-five years in the state penitentiary.

SOLONS GATHER THIS WEEK

Legislatures Convene In Five New England States

MAINE PROHIBITORY LAW

It Will Be a Leading Topic of Discussion in Pine Tree State—Many Bay State Cities to Ask for Revision of Charters—Adoption of Conservation Conference Measures Expected in Many States

Boston, Jan. 4.—It is anticipated that the coming sessions of the legislatures of five New England states, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut, will be particularly interesting this year, as the incoming governors in each state will recommend uniform legislation in the matter of forestry, fisheries and automobiles.

All five legislatures will convene during the present week, and five new governors will be inaugurated, Bert M. Fernald in Maine, Henry B. Quincy in New Hampshire, Ebenezer Draper in Massachusetts, Aram J. Pothier in Rhode Island and George L. Lilley in Connecticut.

As Vermont inaugurated Governor Prouty last fall, the New Year will see new men at the head of all six of the New England states, for the first time in many years.

In New Hampshire and Connecticut the incoming legislatures will elect United States senators.

The most important matters which will come before the Maine legislature this year are expected to be those of taxation and various phases of the prohibitory law. The last legislature passed a bill providing for the appointment of a tax commission which recently reported its findings and recommendations. These will be taken up by the new legislature. An effort will also be made to repeal the so-called Sturgis law, a measure which was passed four years ago and which placed the enforcement of the prohibitory laws in the hands of state officials.

"Meanwhile the shocks continued and the sea gathered itself into a wall of water, destroying everything it touched. The sun had risen before we

Don't be too Old at Forty

But Fortify Yourself Against Everyday Ailments

Next to exercise and fresh air, Beecham's Pills are the safest, quickest and most natural means to keep the bowels open and the body fit and healthy.

Sluggish or constipated bowels cause more illnesses than any other one thing under the sun, and it is important, very important, that the bowels be kept healthy, regular and active.

When the bowels become clogged, do not resort to violent purgatives and cathartics. Take a gentle, thorough and natural tonic-laxative. To get the best results

Use

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere in Boxes, 10c. and 25c.

TELL YOUR DEALER YOU WANT

FRANK JONES PORTSMOUTH ALE.

For Fifty Years

THIS ALE has been the favorite beverage of New England. Its success has been so great that an effort has been made to imitate THE FRANK JONES PORTSMOUTH ALE.

It Is The Taste! You Cannot Be Deceived!

THE FRANK JONES PORTSMOUTH ALE has the true flavor of purity of product, perfection in brewing.

NONE TASTES AS GOOD AS THE GENUINE.

TAILORING

Winter Suitings
and Overcoats

The latest in style and coloring

Exclusive Fabrics
Attractive Designs

Army and Navy Uniforms

CHARLES J. WOOD

5 PLEASANT STREET

TELEPHONE

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

Entire Stock to be Closed Out Regardless of Cost.
Ladies' \$12 to \$25 Coats, reduced to from \$1 to \$15.
Ladies' \$18 to \$30 Suits, reduced to from \$10 to \$15.
Ladies' \$8 to \$20 Fur, reduced to from \$2 to \$15.
Ladies' \$5 to \$15 Skirts, reduced to from \$2 to \$8.
Ladies' \$4 to \$8 Hats, reduced to \$1.75 to \$4.
Children's \$3 to \$8 Coats, reduced to \$1.25 to \$4.50.

Prices on Ladies' Waist, Silk and Merinoed Petticoats and Men's and Boys' clothing reduced accordingly.

American Cloak Company

14 Market St., Over Tilton's Credit Store, Entrance 2, Ladd's

FROM EXETER

Methodist Minister
Still Sick

Death Of Mrs. Carlos
S. Batchelder

Notable Work By Two Of The
Academy Men

A Checklist Wanted For Use At The
School Meeting

BLUNDERING MR. BROWN

Drama Given by Jenness Beach Im-
provement Association

The members of the Jenness Beach Improvement society gave the three-act comedy, "The Blundering Mr. Brown," in Rye town hall on Friday evening before a large audience, followed by a supper and dance.

The committee in charge of the entertainment was Mr. and Mrs. John Squire, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Finlayson. Refreshments were served under the direction of Mrs. Flora Seavey, Mrs. Howard Rand, Mrs. Frank Rand.

Those taking part were:

Daniel Brown, the blunderer, Archibald Finlayson; Jack Armstrong, the book clerk, Herbert Jenness; Dr. Horton, a wealthy physician, Ralph Jenkins; Patrick Dolan, the policeman, Chester Drake; Mrs. Brown, clever and social, Mrs. Chester Drake; Clara Brown, an adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss Alice Squire; Bessie Brown, ward of Mr. Brown, Miss Fannie Jenness; Maggie Murphy, the servant, Miss Frances Senire.

ON A FISHING TRIP TO PELHAM

Portsmouth Men Make Some Wonder-
ful Catches Through the Ice

Messrs. George Macauley, William Kershaw, Dr. J. D. Carty, C. W. Bass, George Woods and Dr. E. C. Blais delipated Saturday and Sunday at a lake near Pelham, N. H., the guest of Mr. Macauley's brother, at a fishing camp. From a wireless received it is learned that there was some sailing doing and a special freight car would probably be needed to take the fish home.

READ THIS

"It is astonishing," remarked a well known authority on Diseases of the skin, "how such a large number of people, especially ladies, are, by attractively written advertisements, induced to purchase some one of the many so called Beauty Creams now on the market, not knowing, of course, that they mostly contain oily or greasy substances that clog the pores of the skin and are, for that reason, the very worst thing that they could possibly use. My treatment of Pimples, Blackheads, Blotches and all eruptions of the skin, are as follows and has in-

Was the face carefully every night before retiring with warm water and a little oatmeal tied up in a small cloth bag, then, after drying well, use the following inexpensive which can be filled at any Drug Store. Clearola 1-2 oz. Ether 1 oz. Alcohol 7 oz. Use this mixture on the face as often as possible during the day, but use night and morning any way, allowing it to remain on the face at least ten minutes, then the powdery film may be wiped off. Do not wash the face for some little time after using. By following this simple treatment, you will soon have a clear and brilliant complexion.

Mrs. John D. Lyman has gone to Montclair, N. J., to pass the winter with her son, John T. Lyman.

George H. Young, who has long been employed at Butte, Mont., and vicinity, has returned to Exeter, probably for permanent residence.

Instructor Joseph Ford of the academy has been appointed by the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs as a member of its committee on relations with secondary schools.

H. M. Williams of Boston is chairman of the committee and Mr. Ford is the second member and the other members are J. F. Burnham of

Lawrence, Mass., Clement C. Hyde of Hartford, Conn., and Eugene S. Russell of Lynn, Mass.

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The condition of Mrs. James A.

Tutis, who several weeks ago underwent a critical operation at the Cottage Hospital, a period of invalidism following, is now much improved. She is able to drive on.

Rev. Raymond H. Hase, who two weeks ago was severely attacked by the grippe, is still seriously ill. Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Akerly joined the First church on Sunday by letter from the Methodist church of Martinsburg W. Va.

The condition of Charles W. Treadwell, the aged man who last Friday morning strayed into the woods near his home and was unconscious when found, is now much improved. His attending physician at the hospital thinks his chances for recovery are fair.

WELL KNOWN TELEGRAPH OPERATOR DEAD

"Tom" Devine, Well Liked Here, Dies Suddenly at His Roxbury Home

"Tom" Devine, as he was known to every newspaper correspondent in New England died at his home in Roxbury on Saturday afternoon after a short illness, with heart trouble. Mr. Devine was well known in this city, where he was in charge of the Western Union force of operators during the Portsmouth Peace Conference, for which work he won the admiration of every correspondent here. Mr. Devine was for many years the assistant chief operator for the Western Union, and was in charge of all the big stories where there was need if many operators, and his unfailing courtesy and willingness to do anybody a favor won for him the respect and admiration of everybody. Ever willing to do good work, he was a man that could be depended upon at all times. He was a great favorite with the Harvard college men, for he was for many years in charge of the Harvard camp at Red Top, and when the crew went abroad he was taken along as secretary. In this city his death will be a sad blow to those who met him while he was here. He was about 43 years of age and a native of Providence. A wife and four children survive.

Miss Florence Cummings, after a short visit to W. H. C. Hollansby, returned to her school in Quincy, Mass., on Sunday. Miss Amy Burlingame, a teacher in the public schools of Winthrop, Mass., left to attend to her duties today.

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Miss Louise Clark, daughter of Prof. Clark of Phillips Exeter Academy, left for Haverhill on Sunday to resume her duties as teacher in the Haverhill schools.

After a short visit to relatives in town Miss Josephine Dow departed on Sunday to her school in Boston.

Maria M. Bisbee, principal of Robinson Seminary, and his wife returned on Sunday from a short visit in Rumford Falls, Me.

Prof. J. C. Kirkland of the Phillips Academy has recently returned from Toronto, Canada, where he attended the meeting of the American Philological Association and also of the archaeological institute of America. As a representative of the classical association of New England he presented a petition for a commission to secure uniform college entrance requirements in Latin. Favorable action was taken on the petition and a committee composed of Prof. Hale of the University of Chicago, Prof. Lodge of Columbia and Prof. Kirkland was appointed to secure a commission.

The public schools and the seminary reopen today and the academy next Wednesday.

The week of prayer will be observed by union meetings at 7.30 on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings successively at the Methodist, First Baptist and Phillips churches.

To very many the event of next week will be the fifth annual exhibition of the Exeter poultry, pigeon and pet stock association, to be held at the town hall Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. It promises to be more attractive than ever.

Petitions have been circulated asking the school board to prepare a check list for use at future meetings of the school district.

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Rev. Raymond

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD

THE WEATHER

Last night brought some rain which finished the sleighing in the inland spots where it still remained. Today is warm and sunny and sloppy. The temperature at two o'clock was forty-eight degrees.

CITY BRIEFS

Best entertainment that profession can produce at Eagles' ball.

Have your shoes repaired at John Mott's, 34 Congress street.

The public schools will open today after a week's vacation. The next vacation comes in April.

Several plans for the improvements in the docks of the Portsmouth Coal Company are in the hands of builders.

Harry Ormond, tenor soloist, at Eagles' ball, January 5.

Stag whist party at Eagles' Hall, Market street, Thursday evening, Jan. 7. Tickets twenty-five cents. Suitable prizes will be given. Everybody invited.

Mayor Adams will meet with the water commissioners this evening, and on Tuesday evening take his place as presiding officer at the regular meeting of the Board of Instruction.

"The Osgoods" in their famous comedy robe act at Eagles' ball.

James Driscoll was arrested on Sunday night in the freight yard and he was charged with what is commonly known as being a scenter. That is, securing the return beer that is left in the empty kegs that come back in the freight yards.

Do you want that coal or flour at Eagles' ball-free?

There were four drunks and the same number of lodgers at the police station last night. One of the drunks was a marine who did a "Steve Brody" act at the ferry landing and had to be taken to the police station in a job wagon.

LOST—From Gray and Prime's coal team, while passing through upper end of Wibird street, driver's coat. Finder, please notify Mr. Quill, Gray and Prime's.

The engine on the Dover train broke down this morning and delayed the 10:50 Boston train about fifteen minutes.

To introduce our method of glove cleaning the price on all length gloves reduced to 5 cents per pair from Dec. 14, '08 to Jan. 16, '09. Odams & Co., Room 4, Freeman's block.

AT FREE BAPTIST CHURCH

Series of Evangelistic Services to Begin This Evening

As Rev. Mr. Stiles was unable to be present at the Friday evening meeting on account of sickness in his family, he sent for two men to take his place so as to be sure of one. Rev. J. W. Scribner, who has been supplying to good satisfaction, and Rev. W. T. Boyd of East Rochester, came.

Mr. Scribner conducted the service and Mr. Boyd preached an able sermon.

Mr. Boyd remained and preached on Sunday forenoon and a short sermon in the evening after a live social service. Both sermons were able and practical and were well received by all.

Rev. S. A. Evans will preach this evening and Rev. Mr. Boyd will be present and assist in the service. These will be the commencement of the series of evangelistic meetings to be conducted by Mr. Evans.

POLICE COURT

The busiest session for many days in police court was held today before Judge Simes when every Polander who was not engaged in manual labor took seats in the parquet to hear what the court would do with a Sunday case of rowing on Ocean road, in which Joseph Shumski threatened to kill another of his countrymen. The court dismissed the case.

Frank Farrell, for drunkenness, was fined \$2.00 and costs of \$6.90.

James J. Driscoll, for larceny of beer, got sixty days at the county farm and costs of \$6.90.

W. J. Conners, drunkenness, discharged.

PROF. LOOMIS TO LECTURE

At the January meeting of the South Parish Alliance to be held in the Unitarian Chapel on Tuesday afternoon at 3:45, Professor E. J. Loomis will lecture upon "From Capetown to Kimberly, the Diamond City."

WOMAN BURNED

When A Lamp Fell Over

Georgie Burns Is Badly Hurt

Miss Georgie Burns, employed at the boarding house of Thomas L. Skeen on Market street, was badly burned shortly after noon today. Her clothing caught fire from a kerosene lamp which she accidentally tipped over and then tried to extinguish the flames.

She was severely burned about the limbs and face. She is now at the Cottage Hospital where her case is considered serious.

NO RAISE OF PAY AT NAVY YARD

Is The News From The Department At Washington

Portsmouth navy yard mechanics, like those of the Boston navy yard, will no doubt receive a genuine and unpleasant surprise when the schedule of pay recently recommended by the board of wages and sent to Washington for approval, is posted. Regardless of the fact that the officers comprising the board at this yard recommended a substantial increase for the mechanics of the several departments, the secretary of the navy has seen fit to disapprove all the increase asked for with the exception of the advance to the electrical mechanics, pipefitters and electrical engine tenders.

The hopes of many of the employees were at high pitch owing to the reports that the board had given them some consideration in the way of a little more money.

The schedule of the men that is now in vogue will remain the same and no reduction is understood to be called for in any of the trades at this station.

Still the hopes of many of the force are dashed and they will have to be satisfied with the situation as it exists.

THE NAVY YARDS HERE AND AWAY

Gathering the Stores

Store accounts for the colliers Marcellus and Leonidas are being taken to make ready for transfer to the vessels. No date has been set for commissioning the ships and they may be here some time after the crews take charge.

CHARLES P. ABBOTT DEAD

Well Known Citizen Passes Away at His Home on Union Street

Mr. Charles P. Abbott, a well known veteran and citizen of this city, passed away at his home on Union street, shortly before one o'clock on Sunday, after an illness of but a few weeks.

Mr. Abbott was born in Ossipee, Dec. 15, 1838, and when a young man moved to this city, and for a time resided in Rye. During the civil war he enlisted, but his company were retained at Fort Constitution for guard duty. He was a well known carpenter, and has been employed at the navy yard the greater part of the time since.

He served for a time on the police force, and has since acted as a special office. He was also for a long time a member of the Hook and Ladder company. Mr. Abbott was a staunch Republican, and served his party on the board of assessors and as overseer of the poor.

He was a member of New Hampshire Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F., and Storer Post, No. 1, G. A. R.

He leaves a wife, two sons, Charles and Arthur, both residents of Boston, and a daughter, a resident of Rye.

Newberry Cut the Boston Navy Yard Increase

Boston navy yard workmen were staggered on Saturday when they

arrived on Saturday when they

A PIANO!

The gift which lasts a lifetime and is a constant source of the best kind of enjoyment—good music.

Isn't it worth while considering?

Let us show you the new style 23 EMERSON.

H. P. Montgomery
6 Pleasant Street Opp. Postoffice

learned that the secretary of the navy refused to grant an increase of wages asked for and approved by the commandant. The men in the ropewalk, ordnance and packers' were sidetracked.

All the wage raises recommended for other trades were approved and established. The men affected, together with those of some of the other trades for which no wage increases were recommended, will at once make a vigorous protest to the navy department.

It is very unusual for a recommendation of the Boston board of wages to be disapproved in its entirety by the navy department; in fact, the announcements of the raises recommended by the board have always been accepted as final, and the approval at Washington simply a matter of routine.

A Relic of Very Ancient Days. One of the old dwellings on Seavey's Island formerly occupied by the yard employees is being removed and will soon go up in smoke on the dump.

SEVEN INJURED

Three of Them Severely in a Train Wreck in Yard at Manchester

In a collision of the East Manchester shifter with an extra freight over the Portsmouth branch at Manchester yard at 1:50 o'clock Saturday afternoon the engineers and conductors of both trains were injured, the fireman of the extra was shaken up and two brakemen received injuries of a severe nature.

Those most seriously injured were Charles S. Jenness, conductor on the shifter.

Amedee Bouchard, brakeman of the shifter.

Nathan F. Bean, engineer of the extra.

Moses Morey, John Dreau and A. T. Benson, brakeman on the shifter, and Frank Nault, conductor, and Jim Wallace, fireman of the extra, were bruised up and severely bruised.

This wreck was exclusively announced in the Portsmouth Herald on Saturday, but the names of the injured were not obtainable in time for the paper to go to press. The Herald, as usual, was ahead.

Engineer Nathan F. Bean is at the Elliott hospital with a punctured lung and several broken ribs, in a very serious but not necessarily critical condition. Conductor Charles S. Jenness is also at the Elliott hospital with an injured head and knee; Brakeman Amedee F. Boucher is at the Sacred Heart hospital with a bruised head and injuries of the hip and shoulder.

Master Phillip Noyes of Somerville, who has been the guest of his grandmother in Kittery, returned home on Saturday.

Harry W. Blaisdell left on Sunday for Baltimore to resume his studies at the Dental Department of the University of Maryland.

Samuel Whidden of Harvard has returned to Cambridge after passing the holidays with relatives in this city.

Miss Corilla Eggerton of the high school teaching staff, returned on Sunday from Keene, where she has been on her vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Blake Schurman of Concord passed Sunday as the guests of her mother, Mrs. Samuel Gardner of Pleasant street.

Mr. C. C. Harvey of Waterbury, Conn., who has been visiting friends in this city, returned this morning to his studies at Tilton Seminary.

Miss Ruth Smith, a teacher at the high school, who has been passing the vacation at her home in Holyoke, Mass., has returned to resume her duties.

Charles Matthews, who is employed as an engineer on the big dam being built at Hinsdale, N. H., is passing a few days with his parents in this city.

Miss Anna Winslow returns this morning to Tilton Seminary after spending the holidays with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Charles Winslow of Lexington street.

John Driscoll, who has been passing the Christmas vacation with his parents in this city, returned to his studies at St. Anselm's College, Manchester, today.

He served for a time on the police force, and has since acted as a special office. He was also for a long time a member of the Hook and Ladder company. Mr. Abbott was a staunch Republican, and served his party on the board of assessors and as overseer of the poor.

He was a member of New Hampshire Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F., and Storer Post, No. 1, G. A. R.

He leaves a wife, two sons, Charles and Arthur, both residents of Boston, and a daughter, a resident of Rye.

Worth Trying For

The propeller of the ferry 132 is still at the bottom of the river and would certainly mean a good day's pay if it could be lifted and turned over to the junk man. Its weight is 250 pounds.

Newberry Cut the Boston Navy Yard Increase

Boston navy yard workmen were staggered on Saturday when they

arrived on Saturday when they

MUCH THIEVING AT SALISBURY BEACH

Cottages Looted That Still Stood After The Fires

Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 4—Wholesale thieving among the cottages of Salisbury Beach the past few weeks has just been brought to light, when it was discovered that the Rocks cottage, owned by Rev. Father Welsh of Roxbury, and another cottage at Seabrook Beach, owned by a Haverhill man named Durkee, had been entered and a large amount of valuable household goods taken.

The break was discovered by a resident of the beach, who was walking along the beach, when he found a sheet on the sand in front of the Rocks cottage. He at once suspected that something was wrong and started to investigate.

Going to the back part of the cottage a window was found broken. On making a further investigation it was discovered that every room in the house had been ransacked. Trunks that had been locked were pried open with some instrument and what was valuable was taken.

Rev. Father Welsh was notified and he came to the beach and on looking over the house found that a large amount of bedding and field glass was stolen.

The following day Capt. Charles of the life saving station and his men were patrolling the beach another cottage at Seabrook beach was found to have been entered. As in the former cottage the entire house was ransacked, but as the owner had not made an inventory it is not possible to state the amount of goods stolen.

Chief Samuel Beckman was notified and he at once started an investigation, but up to the present time no clue could be run down that would lead to an arrest.

MANSON—BROADMAN

Burton F. Manson and Miss Charlotte Broadman, both of Warren, Me., were married at city hall on Saturday afternoon by City Clerk Lamont Hilton.

Hector Kingsbury returned to Harvard last night, after spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Gilman, in Somerville.

Mrs. C. H. Pratt and daughter Jeanette of Market street have returned from a visit to Peekskill, N. Y.

Mrs. Mary P. Harris of Pleasant street has closed her home and gone to Boston, where she will pass the winter.

Hector Kingsbury returned to Harvard last night, after passing the holidays with his parents in this city.

Mamie O. Richards returned to Harvard last night, after passing the holidays with his parents in this city.

Mr. Curtis Matthews of Bowdoin College, who has been passing the holidays here returns today to his studies.

Master Phillip Noyes of Somerville, who has been the guest of his grandmother in Kittery, returned home on Saturday.

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WORTH TRYING FOR

If you are in our bakery you will order both of them sent over, as they both are so tempting. You will not know which to choose. There is not a thing in our bakery that does not

LOOK GOOD AND TASTE GOOD AND EAT GOOD.

We are as careful in quality and quantity as if we were "Bakers for the King." You won't find a cleaner shop or a better outfit in a day's journey. Come in and see for yourself.

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